The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 33

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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
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HAYES IRVINE,
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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

S. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
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BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

E. B. STUCKEY,
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Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
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Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

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Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
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Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 2d, '65.,

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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LEGAL BLANKS,

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BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

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ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Inquirer Column.

Poetry.

NORA O'NEAL.

Oh! I'm lonely to-night love, without you,
And I sigh for one glance of your eye;
For sure there's a charm, love about you,
Whenever I know you are nigh.
Like the beam of the star when 'tis smiling,
Is the glance which your eye can't conceal,
And your voice is so sweet and beguiling,
That I love you, sweet Nora O'Neal

CHORUS:

Oh! don't think that ever I'll doubt you,
My love I will never conceal;
Oh! I'm lonely to-night, love, without you,
My darling, sweet Nora O'Neal.

Oh! the nightingale sings in the wildwood,
As if every note that he knew,
Was learned from your sweet voice in childhood,
To remind me, sweet Nora, of you.
But I think, love so often about you,
And you don't know how happy I feel;
But I'm lonely to-night, love, without you,
My darling sweet Nora O'Neal.

Oh! why should I weep tears of sorrow?
Or why to let hope lose your place?
Won't I meet you my darling to-morrow,
And smile on your beautiful face?
Will you meet me? Oh say you will meet me,
With a kiss at the foot of the lane?
And I'll promise whenever you greet me,
That I'll never be lonely again.

WEARING OF THE BLUE.

AIR—*Wearing of the Green.*

Hurrah for Appomattox! Hurrah for General Grant!
With him we whipped the Rebels, and a song for him we chant,
We'll rally round his battle flag, the flag of the Union true,
And drive the Rebel Gray again, before the Loyal Blue:
Oh, he knows the Boys in Blue! Yes, he knows the Boys in Blue!
And with ballots as with bullets he will find them ever true;
And the Graybacks as the Copperheads will learn the truth anew.
That our Yankee lads will ne'er forget the wearing of the Blue.

They may weep for Stonewall Jackson, and of Lee they still may vaunt,
While we shout for Appomattox, and vote for General Grant;
They may sympathize with Davis, and uphold his beaten crew,
But no Rebel Gray shall ever stay the Loyal Boys in Blue.
Oh, we trust the Boys in Blue! Oh, we know the Boys in Blue!
And they'll never flinch, or give an inch, while work they have to do;
So, bring on your Rebel Gray again, and give us but a view,
And we'll show you that we don't forget the wearing of the Blue.

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

The Election in Kentucky—The Glorious Democratic Victory—Mr. Nasby's Account thereof.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky,)
August 6, 1868.

Ef the Amerikin Eagle is in the habit uv screemin at Democrat victories, she kin now test her capacity to the fullest extent.

The election in Kentucky resulted more gloriouser than ever we had anticipated. Eighty thousand majority is a big thing, and we knowd it, but we felt that the eye of the Dimocrisy was onto us, and we did our level best. We wanted to inspire the Dimocrisy uv the North; to set em a example in fact wich would awakin in em emulashun. The election at the Corners wuz the same ez the others in the State, so in writin the history uv the wun I am writin the history uv all.

We held a series uv meetins, all wich, with the exception uv Elder Pennibacker's obstinacy, wuz harmonious and effective. Gov. Seymour's letter wuz a great help to us. I hed been afraid that he mite say suthin in it wich wood bother us, but when I got it I exclaimed halleloogy! He hedn't sed a thing! He hedn't techd any uv the questions at ishoo, and consekently coodn't give no offence to nobody. Bascom took it and swore that he wuz satisfied from readin it in connection with his Cooper Instoot speech that he was in favor of payin the bonds in gold, while Pennibacker wuz quite as well satisfied from readin it in conneckshun with the platform and Pendleton's speeches, that he wuz in favor uv payin the bonds in greenbax. They got to dispoot in over it, and referred the matter to me. Imitatin Seymoor, I never sed a word about bonds and greenbax, but went orf into a most elokent denunsiashun uv Joodis Iskariot. It's always safe to aboooze Judis, ez there ain't nobody nowhere to defend him.

"But!" sed they in korus, "does he perpose to pay the bonds in gold or greenbax?"

Smiling benignantly onto em, ez Seymour did at the Convenshun, I replide in these words: "My friends—for you are my friends, let us confine ourselves to livin ishoos. Let me ask yoo ez patriots, and men who hev the best interests uv the country at hart, *do yoo want your daughters to marry niggers?*"

"Never!" sed they, strikin tables, "never!" and they rushed out into the street, hollerin "Rah for Seymour!"

Sich porshens uv the letter, however, ez fitted our case I red to em. That paragraff into wich he bewails the condishun uv men like us at the Corners, wich he styles the intelligence uv the South, Kernel McPelter and I read to every one at the Corners, we bein all wich kin read; and the paragraff in which he denounces the men who assert that Union men ain't permitted to live in peece in the South I red the first time to twenty or thirty uv our people wich hed jist returned from a raid onto the settlement uv Abolitionists over on the Pike Run. Young Issaker Gavitt wuz so effected that he shed tears, wipin his eyes with a handkercher he took from the body uv a Yoonun man wich he hed jist shot in the presence uv his family, wich refoozed to leave the settlement.

The eleckshun went off magnificently. Never did I see in all my experience, wich hez been very great, sich extensive preparation made. Bascom's bar was made free. Deekin Pogram, Kernel McPelter and myself, one uv wich holds a Government offis, and the other two expects to, had a barl uv new eleckshun whisky purchist, wich Elder Pennibacker, notwithstandin his disaffeckshun, furnisht at cost, wich wuz twenty-two cents per gallon, ez no tax hez ever bin made in this district,

I opened the polls, usin for the purpus a hat, and the votin commenst lively. I put in two. Bascom slipt in three under different names, and the other faithful ones voted ez many times ez they thot necessary. About ten o'clock Pollock came up to vote, at wich I wuz surprised. When I say surprised I mean it. The very presence uv the man at sich a time and place wuz startlin, and it hed a terrible effeck on the pupulis. "Wat!" sed Issaker Gavitt, indignantly, "shel a Illinoy Ablishnist—a man not born in Kentucky—a man who holds views so totally different from ourn, persoom to vote at these ere poles? Never!"

And Issaker, bilin over with rage, went for him, in wich he wuz assisted by the entire balance uv the Corners. The wretched man paid a heavy penalty for his insolence. He wuz carried off by some sympathizin niggers, a mere wreck uv his former self.

A little later the "Yoonun men," ez they call themselves, upon Pike Run, come down to vote. But Issaker and McPelter reasoned with em. Kernel McPelter's remarks wuz pertickerley impressive. They asserted that ez Amerikin citizens they hed a rite to vote, and shood do so at all hazards. The Kernel in reply stated to em that the Corners cood not permit herself to be contaminated with Ablishin votes. "Should you attempt it," sed he impressively, "the blood uv the Corners will be up, and I wont be answerable for the consekences. Beware!"

They pressed forerd, when from among our people a single shot wuz heard, and the head uv one uv em, a preacher, fell writhin in the dust.

I pitied the poor wretch, but wat kin we do? Why will they come about us, irritatin our people with their inoenjary votes? That man had a family. Wat reason will he give them, when he's carried home dead, for his ontimely deceese? Its ever thus. The Ablishnists will never let us alone. And yet I spose that a hirelin and subsidized press in the North, in the face uv the provocashen we receeved, will accuse us uv murderin this man!

Our ambishen wuz to hev the vote clean Dimekratic. But it wuz not so. At about 1 p. m., Joe Bigler, who heerd uv the doins, come to the polls. Issaker and McPelter wuz a goin to prevent him from votin, but the villian drawd a revolver the minit they lookt at him, and they partid, makin a lane for him to the hat.

"Does any one challenge my vote?" sed he, cockin his weapon. "Ef so, let em speak."

But no one interfered, and I took it. When we countid out, there was barely one Ablishn ballot in the hat. It wuz Bigler's. But we were neer enuff yoonanimus, and we perpose to keep so. The process is simple. It consists merely in shootin all who differ with us. Thus we hev peece at home.

Our politikle prospecks are mixed. The reduckshen uv the tax on whisky inclined many uv our voters towards Republicanism, but I headed this orf by swearin that the Democrisy wuz pledged to take it orf altogether. The Northern papers assertin that Blare's letter don't mean revolooshen is hurten us some, but that is more than balanced by the ease with wich we kin organize. Yesterday an entire regiment in the Confedrit servis reorganized as a Seymore and Blare Club—retainin their officers ez doorin the war, and yoosin the identikle rolls, flags and sich. It aids us wonderfly.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster.)

THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

The Boston *Post* appeals to the selfish interest of merchants to vote the Democratic ticket, with the remark:

"Before the war we sent south yearly, of domestic goods, $240,000,000; of imported goods, $106,000,000. We charged her as interest and brokerage, $63,200,000. Isn't this business worth recovering?"

It is not only worth recovering; it is worth doubling, or quadrupling; it is worth putting on a sound foundation; it is worth managing in such a way that it shall not ruin those engaged in it once in every dozen years, by a general failure and bankruptcy of southern debtors.

The way to accomplish all that is to secure peace, free speech, equal liberty and equal rights in the southern states; to break down the influence there of the old and stupid politicians—the Cobbs, Toombses and other men of that class, who are striving under democratic colors, for a renewal of their supremacy.

The old southern leaders, the former planting aristocracy, were but poor customers; they wasted a good deal, but they did not encourage a substantial industry, such as makes a country rich and its trade profitable. They would like to return to the old state of things, and they have persuaded the democratic leaders here to help them; they wish once more to bully and coerce the laboring classes in the South they threaten to starve the workmen who will not vote as these imperious masters command.

But is a starved workman a good customer? Is a slavish workman a good customer? There has been a good deal said of the old "southern trade;" but what was it? What did it consist of? The planters were men of wealth, but they were few in number; they lived luxurious lives and spent much money abroad; and their system kept the mass of the whites and all the blacks in abject poverty. It cost, according to an eminent South Carolinian, Governor Hammond, less than twenty dollars per annum to *feed and clothe* one of the South Carolina "poor whites" before the war; and he added that most of them did not earn that much. What was the "southern trade" with these people worth?

The planters purchased for the slaves only the coarsest and cheapest stuffs, tools and food; they kept down with all their ingenuity, the expenditure for these slaves. What was the "southern trade" for those three millions worth?

Now all are free; all have an incentive to labor, to acquire, to live comfortably, to dress respectably. The poor white, no longer cast aside by the proud planter to make room for his slaves, has now for the first time in the South, the chance to earn a decent living; for the first time his ambition is aroused; he finds himself no longer robbed of employment by the intrigues of the planter, who would give work only to his or his neighbor's slaves. For the first time the poor white has a chance to know what it is to have money to spend; and if we can only secure peace and equal rights, if Grant and his sensible policy rule the country for the next four years, the millions of poor whites, turned to useful industries, will be far more valuable customers than the few pampered planters ever were.

Then there are the other millions of freedmen. While they were slaves their masters dressed them in linsey-woolsey, and a bright cotton handkerchief or a plug of tobacco was the greatest luxury the slave knew. But now they are free they are acquiring new wants, which stimulate them to more steady and remunerative industry; and if only we can have peace—if Grant and his policy rule, these millions of blacks, with their new wants, will soon create a southern trade worth a dozen times that of the few planters of the old times.

By all means let us foster the southern trade: it will be in a few years so great, so secure, so various, that no one will think regretfully of the old "southern trade," for which merchants were asked to sell their souls and their honor. But to foster, to increase this trade, we must have peace, law, order, equal rights, free speech, an intelligent and independent laboring class; then we shall have industry, production, and a desire for greater comfort, for better means of enjoyment; in short, a "southern trade" of real and sound value.

The election of Seymour and Blair on the platform of revolution, however, would at once unsettle everything in the South. It would alarm capital and drive it away from the southern states; it would paralyze industry; it would cripple enterprise, lessen production; and in the precise measure that it re-established the supremacy of the old planting aristocracy it would injure the "southern trade" by discouraging and disabling the laboring class, white as well as black.—*Evening Post.*

THEY LEARN NOTHING.

Four years ago people were greatly amused by finding the Democratic platform—which declared the war a failure, and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities—printed in many of the country papers on the same page with reports of the capture of Atlanta by Sherman.

The year before that, Mr. Seymour, of this State, distinguished himself by a dolorous Fourth-of-July oration in this city; in which he warned his hearers that we could not afford to carry on the war any longer, that we could never beat the rebels. But while he was speaking Vicksburg was surrendered to Grant, and Lee was beginning to fly from Meade at Gettysburg: and Seymour's speech was accompanied in the next day's papers with a gloss most unwelcome to him and those who thought with him.

A number of experiences of this kind ought to have warned the Democratic leaders not to attempt prophecy. Their strength does not lie in that direction; events appear to have a spite against them. It would be difficult to imagine anything more inappropriate than General Sherman's capture of Atlanta just after the Democratic Convention had solemnly declared the war a failure, and demanded immediate cessation of hostilities; but the circumstances under which the Democratic platform appears this morning are not more fortunate.

The platform denounces the Freedman's Bureau and demands its abolition; but Congress had already passed an act discontinuing the Bureau, which became a law yesterday; and General Howard gives notice in the same papers in which the democratic platform is printed, that the Bureau has ceased in South Carolina, and that he is rapidly winding up its affairs in the other States.

We read in the platform a demand for the immediate restoration of all the States; and turning from this passage to another column of the papers, read that while all are restored but four, South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, South Carolina has just adopted the amendment, and will doubtless be represented in Congress within the week. But we read also in the platform that the acts of reconstruction are "void," which means that the Democrats, if they succeed, will at once destroy all that has been done, and put us back again to 1865. This is a promise which will hardly delight a people who have grown tired of the long reconstruction squabble. To reopen this question, now settled in all but three States, would be a calmity to the country—but that is what the platform threatens.

There are but two points in the Democratic platform which events have not forestalled; the clause favoring the taxation of bonds and their payment in greenbacks; and the clause demanding "protection to American industry." But even in these two particulars, General Butler and Mr. Thaddens Stevens, the one with the bill taxing bonds and the other with the with the new tariff bill, are doing all they can to meet the requirements of their Democratic friends and allies.—*Evening Post*

THE REBEL SPIRIT.

Says the Charleston *Mercury:* "Not one honest man south of Mason's and Dixon's line is ashamed of the musket he bore or the sword he drew in defence of the Confederate flag. The man who says he is ashamed of it lies. Let every honest man at the North be sure of the fact that the man who says so wants to swindle money out of somebody. He is a knave either in the first or last degree.

The Kentucky *Times* says:

"We venture the assertion that if Blair were elected President instead of Vice President, and there should be left out some States of the South by virtue of the recent legislation of Congress, *he would wipe it all out, take possession of the White House, and blot out the record of infamy made by Congress since* 1865."

This is from the Memphis *Appeal:*

"Go on, boys; swear to murder Northern Huns! Arm yourselves and organize, and be ready to respond promptly when called on, and fight bravely, even if you get killed!"

The same rebel sheet says: "We do not admit that the consolidation of the States and the destruction of their sovereignty are legitimated by the result of the appeal to arms. We do not love, and will not pretend to love, the Union, though we have agreed to obey the laws of the conqueror. If the *old* Union cannot be restored, we will hope to see the South independent before we die; and if Jacobinism is to become supreme in the North, we wish there *could* be an impassable wall or gulf of fire between it and our Southern States. The day will come when the South will be independent."

The *Appeal* further declares the country *is by far too large to remain very long under one government, and the day will come when the South will be independent.*

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says: The bold declaration of Francis P. Blair, Jr., the Democratic candidate for Vice President, that if duly elected he would have his rights, and the rights of those electing him, by force of arms, if necessary, alarms them. They do not relish such bold declarations. They tell of freemen who know their rights, and knowing, will dare maintain them. * * The democratic party have also proclaimed the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional, null and void, *and if their candidates are elected the legal governments of the Southern States shall be reinstated, though the sword has to be invoked.*

GRANT AT THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

General Badeau, in his work on the military history of General Grant, tells the following anecdote of General Grant's reception by the Rebel generals whom he had defeated, when he entered Vicksburg on the Fourth of July, 1863:

"He went direct to one of the rebel headquarters, but there was no one to receive him, and he dismounted and entered the porch, where Pemberton sat with his generals; they saluted Grant, but not one of them offered him a chair, though all had seats themselves. Neither the rank nor reputation of their captor, nor the swords he had allowed them to wear, prompted them in this simple act of courtesy. Pemberton was especially sullen, both in conversation and behavior. Finally, for very shame, one of the rebels offered a place to Grant. The day was hot and dusty; he was thirsty from his ride, and asked for a drink of water. They told him he could find it outside, and no one showing him the way, he groped in a passage until he found a negro, who gave him a cup of cold water only, which his enemy had almost denied. When he returned his seat had been taken, and he remained standing during the rest of the interview, which lasted about half an hour."

This is a perfectly correct account of what happened on that occasion. The rudeness of the rebels was perfect, but so was the dignified, imperturbable, forbearing politeness of their victor. Grant never appeared greater than in his quiet endurance of the absurd ill manner of the men he had conquered. No one who witnessed the scene will ever forget it, and those who have such reason to be ashamed of it will probably forget it least of all.

CATECHISM FOR THINKERS.

What is the cause of the high taxes?
The war.
Who made the war?
The Democratic party.
Why did they make the war?
Because they were expelled from political power.
Why were they expelled from power?
Because they were owned, body and soul, by an aristocratic, ambitious, sectional class interest, which sought, in the defiance of the Constitution, the will of the people, and natural right, to perpetuate its power by obtaining control of the territories and the States to be formed out of them.
What chiefly encouraged this aristocratic class interest to make war upon the Union?
The oft-repeated, stereotyped, public declarations of Democrats of all sections, never rebuked or disavowed by that party, that the Union should be dissolved if the demands of the slaveholders were resisted by the people.
Who were in power when this aristocratic interest undertook to dissolve the Union?
The Democratic party.
What did they do to prevent it?
Nothing.
What did they do to assist the traitors?
They gave them the forts, arsenals, cannon, ammunition and public money in the South, and sent them all they could from the North.
What did Gen. Scott beg of them to do to prevent the war?
To do as Gen. Jackson did, garrison all the Southern forts.
What reply did they make?
That the slaveholders would not like it.
How long was the Democratic party in power after secession commenced?
Three months.
What were the traitors doing all that time?
Surrounding Fort Sumter with batteries of British guns.
What did the Democratic Administration order Major Anderson to do?
To let them alone.
What did the Republican Administration do when Sumter grew short of provisions?
Sent them more provisions.
What did the Democratic party at Charleston do with those British guns?
They rained shot and shell upon the old flag on the walls of Sumter until Anderson was compelled to lower the flag and evacuate the fort.
What was the consequence?
Four years of civil war; the death of half a million of men; a national debt of three thousand million of dollars; the high tax and high prices.
If the Democratic Administration did nothing to prevent the dissolution of the Union, what did the Republican Administration do?
They prevented it.
Who said the war was a failure?
The Democratic party.
Was it a failure?
Yes; on their side.
What do they ask the people to do; now that they have failed in the war they made?
Restore them to power.
Will the people do it?
We guess not.

"TIGHT BREECHES"—AN ATTACK FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

Some female, in an apparently revengeful spirit, thus holds forth on a prevailing gentleman's fashion: The press has never been remiss in deprecating the follies of the female sex upon the occasion of each change in style of female apparel, but it is a noticeable fact that the popinjay style of breeches now in vogue, more ridiculous than anything the women ever wore, is unnoticed. Female loveliness is such that it can make charming any extreme fashion; but what length of familiarity, pray heaven, can ever make tolerable—much less comely—the dexter appendages of a human crane, wound about with cloth so tightly as to stop the circulation?

The present style of pantaloons is neither comfortable, comely nor economical. The "swell" that adopts it can neither stoop nor sit down without positive danger of an exposure of his person from rupture caused by tension. When we see these fashionables of the male persuasion on the street, we are reminded of the exhortation of the raw-boned, ill-formed preacher when illustrating the wonders of creation. Raising his long, skinny arms high above his head, he exclaimed, "God made this frame." A voice in the congregation replied, "then his tools were mighty dull.

Here comes a six foot gallant, with a number ten boot, and a figure like a pair of tongs. There is not enough of his legs to make a shadow, and he walks as if each boot was a double bass viol. By his side, perhaps, is another devotee of the style half his length, whose make-up remind one of a plum-pudding perched on the handle of a pair of pinchers. There they go, the extremes of folly, and the very essence of ludicrousness. Nothing a woman ever wore will compare in folly with tight breeches on a bandy-legged human biped.

FANNY FERN AND MRS. STOWE.

THEIR SCHOOL-GIRL DAYS

Grace Greenwood, in the book called Eminent Women, writes as follows about Fanny Fern and Mrs. Stowe as they were before they became known to fame:

Sara Willis was educated at Hartford, in the far-famed seminary of Miss Catharine Beecher. At that time Harriet Beecher (Mrs. Stowe) was a teacher in this school. She was amiable and endearing in her ways, and was recognized as a decidedly clever young lady, with a vein of quiet humor, a sleepy sort of wit, that woke up and flashed out when least expected; but of a careless, unpractical turn of mind.

She was not thought by any means the equal in mental power and weight of her elder sister, whose character was full of manly energy, who was a clear thinker, and an excellent theologian, a good, great, high-hearted woman, with a strong will and remarkable executive abilities. Of all his children, Dr. Beecher is sad to have most highly respected Catharine. Sara Willis must here have laid an excellent foundation for successful authorship, through probably nothing was further from her thoughts at the time than such a profession.

It would have seemed too quiet and thought-compelling a career for her, with her heart as full of frolic as a lark's breast is of singing. There are yet traditions in that staid old town of Hartford, of her merry school-girl escapades, her "tricks and her manners," that draw forth as hearty laughter as the witty sallies, humorous fancies, and sharp strokes of satire that give to her writings their peculiar sparkle and dash.

If she grappled with the exact sciences it is not probable that they suffered much in the encounter. For geometry she is said to have an especial and inveterate dislike. Indeed, her teacher, Mrs. Stowe still tells a story of her having torn out the leaves of Euclid to curl her hair with. So, she laid herself down to mathematical dreams, her fair head bristling with acute angles, in parallelogrammatic and parallelobibedonic papillotes—in short, with more geometry outside than in.

WORCESTER of DICTIONARY FAME.

Doctor Worcester, in his latter days, (he died in 1865, at the age of eighty,) seldom walked abroad, his limbs being affected with slight paralysis. He was, however, a constant attendant at Christ Church, the Episcopalian, and walked slowly there and back on Sunday mornings, accompained by Mrs. Worcester. He took daily exercise, driving in a curious old-fashioned buggy, with an equally queer old-fashioned tumbling, jolting horse, all in harmony with the quaint occupant within. It was curious sight to see the venerable lexicographer, rumbling along slowly over the pleasant suburban highways, keenly enjoying the brief relief from his plodding labors.

Few, however, knew him, so retired was he in all his habits, so intent upon his great work, his association with the other were not intimate. A tall, gaunt man, thin and apparently feeble, his lower limbs hardly sufficing the carry him at the slowest pace; his hair long and gray, curling toward the shoulders; his face spare and short, with, however, a broad forehead and dullish, blue eyes, hidden beneath spectacles. In manner he was simple and cordial: his welcome was always gracious; his hospitality unostentatious, but always pleasant. His voice was high and feeble, and in the latter years of his life his hearing was very much affected.

A stringent moralist and earnestly pious, he was the model of a quiet Christian gentleman. His charities, unseen, were discovered, after his death, to have been widespread and well directed. He died possessed of an extensive property, consisting chiefly of lands and houses in the vicinity of his residence, where he had lived for many years previous to his departure from earth. Although a graduate of the rival University of Yale, Dr. Worcester's literary career had always been identified with Harvard.

The latter university adopted his dictionary as an authority in preference to that of Dr. Noah Webster, patronized by Yale, where the latter also graduated. In the United States, Worcester's Dictionary is generally preferred among scholars for orthography, and that of Webster for accurate definitions; the scale, on the whole, appears to be turning in favor of the latter, due in part, perhaps, to the essays recently published thereon by the distinguished American philologist, the Hon. George P. Marsh, now minister at the Court of Florence.

A SISTER'S INFLUENCE.—"That man has grown among kind and loving sisters," I once heard a lady remark. "And why do you think so?" said I. "Because of the rich development of all the tender feelings of the heart, which are so apparent in every word." A sister's influence is felt even in manhood's later years, and the heart of him who has grown cold with its contact with the world, will warm and thrill with pure enjoyment as some incident awakes with the soft tones and glad melodies of his sister's voice. And he will turn from purposes which a warped and false philosophy has reasoned into exploiency and weep for the gentler influence which loved him in his earlier years.

AMOS LAWRENCE, the distinguished Boston merchant, was an advocate of early marriages, but was strenuously opposed to any man marrying a fortune. Speaking of a desirable match for a friend, he said. "My objection to her is, that she has a few thousand dollars in cash. This, however, might be remedied; for after purchasing a house, the balance might be given to near connections, or to some institution."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 16 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square.....	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares.....	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares.....	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column.....	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column.....	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column.....	30.00	45.00	80.00

CURATIVE PROPERTIES OF WATER.

A Timely bath has proved a great and an enduring blessing. There are not wanting instances on record where a shower of rain has saved the lives of persons. Such was the case during the prevalence of yellow fever at Quarantine, on Staten Island. Patients that were given up as lost have been resuscitated and restored to health by being obliged from the circumstances to enjoy a copious shower of rain during the night while yet in their couches.

The power of water as a panacea is really wonderful. It allays all irritation and physical excitement. Let a child burn itself, and in a moment the burnt part is thrust into the mouth and with the spittle the fire is put out. If it were possible to wrap a person caught in flames from burning clothes in wet blankets before the air could reach the burn, we believe any case curable could be healed by nothing but cold water.

If your limbs are weary or worn wash them in cold water, and the body is refreshed in a moment. If your feet are galled by tight boots, by too much walking or by heat, put them into a tub of cold water, wash them thouroughly, lie down to rest, don't rub them with towels or dry them too quickly. Let the water dry away upon them and then, if any soreness remain, put them into the water again, using perhaps a little castile soap, and all sorness will pass off

One of the surest remedies for the toothache, is the holding of cold water in the mouth till it gets warm, then replenishing it with a new application of the same, and so on, until, if the tooth can be relieved at all it will get well from this treatment.

An external application of cold water is a sure remedy to fever, if applied in the beginning or early in the progress of the same.

We do not believe that any fever that ever attacked a human being might not have been arrested by some application of water, either internally or externally, or both.

IS HE RICH?—Many a sigh is heaved, many a heart is broken, many a life is rendered miserable, by the terrible infatuation which parents often manifest in choosing a life-companion for their daughters. How is it possible for happiness to result from the union of two principles so diametrically opposed to each other in every point, as virtue is to vice! And yet, how often is wealth considered a better recommendation for young men than virtue. How often is the first which is asked respecting the suiter of a daughter, this: "Is he rich?" Yes, he abounds in wealth; but does that afford any evidence that he will make a kind and affectionate husband! "Is he rich?" Yes, his clothing is purple and fine linen, and he fares sumptuously every day, but can you infer from this that he is virtuous? "Is he rich?" Yes, he has thousands floating on every ocean; but do not riches sometimes "take to themselves wings and fly away?" *And will you consent that your daughter* shall marry a man who has nothing to recommend him but his wealth? Ah, beware! The gilded bait sometimes covers a bearded hook. Ask not, then, "is he rich?" but "is he virtuous?" Ask not if he has wealth, but has he honor? and do not sacrifice your daughter's peace for money.

MAKE THE BEST OF IT.—A determination to make the best of everything, is a wonderful smoother of the difficulties which beset us in our probationary scene. In Peter Pindar's story of the penance of walking to a certain serine with peas in their shoes, had been enjoined, are represented as having performed their tasks under very different circumstances, and in very different moods. One of them having taken the precaution to soften his peas by boiling them, tripped lightly and merrily over the ground; the other, who had not gumption enough to turn his hard pallets into a poultice by the same process, limped and hobled all the way. It is pretty much the same in our pilgrimage through this "vale of tears." The impatient and imprudent travel on hard peas, the prudent and sagacious make themselves easy in their shoes, and run cheerfully the race that is set before them.

A WAR OF RACES!—Then let us prepare for it! We sound the note of warning to the people, and bid them be on the alert. Preparations may be preventive; but if, in spite of preparations, the conflict is precipitated upon us, it can have but one conclusion. The negro element in the South is like a gangrene upon the body politic, and the first drop of blood shed in a servile war will be the signal for the extermination of the whole race.

If such a war must come, let it come quickly. The South wants peace, and if it is now to be required to wade through a sea of blood to reach it, the sooner commenced the sooner ended

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Beinghurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:

COL. D. WATSON ROWE.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

LEGISLATIVE:

LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:

COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.

POOR DIRECTOR:

JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.

AUDITOR:

JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.

CORONER:

CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT.

The leading dry goods merchants of New York, on Wednesday the 26th ult, held a meeting at which they resolved to sell no more goods to the South, this year, except for cash. This is a most important step, and is one of the surest indications of the signs of the times in the political horizon. The money market is peculiarly sensitive to political influences. The men who control the money markets of the country are shrewd and far-seeing and weigh the probabilities of the future without any interest in behalf of political parties. Here we have a meeting of such men deliberately resolving that in view of the present state of affairs and the open threats of Southern rebels and Northern Copperheads, it is not advisable to risk any more money in the South the present year. Even the *Sunday Morning Times*, an able copperhead paper admits that "this movement is directly ascribed to the fears caused by the incendiary language employed in the current political campaign. *There has been a great* deal of this. We infer much of it to an excited feeling, and consider it talk and no more. Many say, however, that just such talk prefaced the last rebellion, and the charge cannot be denied. The South, by its murders, outlawrys and anarchy, offends both parties alike, and both will join to put down the uproar that is reviving trouble."

Here is a clear and positive admission that this movement is the result of fears on the part of the New York merchants, that there is trouble ahead; and that their fears are caused by the incendiary language employed in the political campaign. What do our Copperhead cotemporaries think of these admissions from their own journals? Who have made these incendiary speeches? Not Grant—"Let us have peace" has no warlike sound. They come from Wise, Vance, Wade Hampton, Frank P. Blair, and such rebels as have been brought here to address the Democracy of Bedford County. If, then, these speeches from Copperheads and rebels, have been so far believed by the shrewdest business men of the country as to lead them to stop dealing with the South, because they believe that these same speeches indicate another war, revolution, anarchy and bloodshed in case of the election of Seymour and Blair, are not the people at large warranted in believing the same thing and acting and voting accordingly? When Frank Blair openly declares that in case of Democratic success.

> We cannot, therefore undo the Radical plan of Reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive.
>
> * * * * *
>
> There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for *the President-elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the corpet bag State Governments, allow the White people to re-organize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.*
>
> * * * * *
>
> We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this WE MUST HAVE A PRESIDENT WHO WILL EXECUTE THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE BY TRAMPLING INTO DUST THE USURPATION OF CONGRESS, KNOWN AS THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue.
>
> * * * * *

Who shall blame these merchants for their course? Who will dare to say that it is not a wise and prudent one?

When Wade Hampton declares that

> "We can have no relief unless the Democratic party will come out and pledge itself that we shall have a fair election; that the white people of the South shall vote. I want you to register an oath that when they do vote their votes shall be counted, and *if there is a majority of white votes* [leaving out the black votes of course] that you will place Seymour and Blair in the White House in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them.

What good citizen will not hesitate before he aids such an incendiary course. Who, that desires the peace and unity of his country, can do otherwise than vote for Grant and Colfax, who are pledged to a policy of peace, an honest payment of our legal debts, and the support of the widows and orphans and the crippled soldiers, that were made by the war in defence of our liberties. Let all good citizens ponder well the language of the rebel and copperhead leaders. Let them give heed to this action of the New York merchants and consider well whether it is not their duty to go to work and support the candidates that will give peace, order and security to the whole country.

MORE ASSASINATIONS IN STORE.

Day by day Southern Speakers and editors continue to develop the Democratic plan for the redemption of the "Lost Cause." No slight obstacles are to be permitted to stand in the way of success. That they will not stop at mere peccadilloes in the carrying out of their programme is thus distinctly stated by the *Mobile Tribune*.

> "THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL RISE IN ITS MIGHT AND MAJESTY AND PULVERIZE AND PURGE THE CONGRESS, JUST AS CROMWELL PURGED THE LONG PARLIAMENT. THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES ARE PREGNANT WITH RESISTENCE TO RADICAL TYRANNY, AND THE DAGGER OF BRUTUS MAY AID IN ACCOMPLISHING OUR REDEMPTION FROM RADICAL RULE, RUIN AND USURPATION."

Assassination is once more to be called to their aid in case of need. Whether this is a threat against Seymour, in case of his extremely problematical success, in order that Blair may be enabled to carry out his revolutionary programme or a warning of what Grant and Colfax may be prepared for, when they are elected, it matters not. The significance of the intimation is the same. It is the cool expression of a firm determination on the part of rebels and their modern Democratic allies to attempt a new rebellion and to call to their aid poison, the assassins dagger, or any other device of the prince of Darkness that gives hope of success. Such is the reckless spirit of Southern rebels. War, bloodshed, revolution, anarchy rebellion, the incendiary's, torch, the assassin's dagger each or all will be deliberately resorted to for the accomplishment of their devilish purposes. And in every possible way they are aided, abetted and encouraged by Northern Copperheads. Seymour and Blair are their canditates who if elected are already pledged to employ the Army and Navy in a new rebellion and now we have a declaration that the assassin's dagger will again be called into requisition. What man, who loves his country or wishes for peace and security, can support such candidates and such a cause? Vote for *Grant, Colfax* and PEACE and all such dire calamities will be prevented.

BIDDING HIGH FOR THE NEGRO VOTE.

We have never believed in nor advocated social equality for the negro, though we could see no good reason why the political privileges which our revolutionary fathers granted him should be taken from him. On the other hand modern Democracy has always professed a holy horror of social equality for the negro, though neither the negro nor anybody else ever asked it for him! The very mention of negro suffrage has for years had the same effect upon a Democratic audience that the red flag has in a spanish bull-fight. It invariably excited their rage to the highest pitch. Democracy has always feared the competition of the negro element. With what cause now begins to appear. We have always predicted that the moment the negro had a vote he would be cajoled and flattered by the democracy without stint. The negro now has a vote in Arkansas and the democracy bid for it in the following style. The hand-bills of the Democracy posted in Helena run as follows:

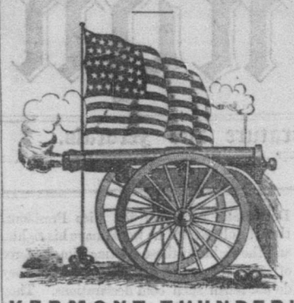
> BARBECUE AT LAGRANGE!
> Thursday, Aug. 18, 1868.
> COME ONE! COME ALL! BOTH WHITE AND BLACK!
> As the infamous lie is in circulation that the meats for colored persons will be poisoned, we nail that Radical trick to the counter by offering CHOICE OF TABLES to our colored friends, or we will divide places with them.
> H. N. HUTTON,
> PAUL F. ANDERSON,
> J. C. BRANDON,
> HELENA, Aug. 10, 1868. Committee.

That is Southern Democracy for you. How do you like it Northern Democrats? There is not only political but social equality offered by the chivalry themselves. So much for Democratic consistency. *Take alternate seats at table—divide places with them.* Nay more—give them the *choice of tables.* There is the genuine NEGRO SUPREMACY openly offered by Southern Democrats. What has become of thick lips, woolly heads, bandy legs and long heels? Has that odious stink departed from the negro, that our Democratic neighbors are going to occupy alternate seats with him? What think you of it Northern Democrats? The "Nagur" is a most odious, besotted, stinking, ignorant, creature up here, unworthy the name or rights of a man. Among the Democrats down South he is given the uppermost place at the feast. Do you begin to see the hypocrisy of your party leaders. Down South the Democracy revile the Irishman and the Pennsylvania Dutch as they contemptously call us, as much as they do the negro here. All is done for the purpose of controlling votes in each section. Such is the consistency of modern Democracy.

HORATIO SEYMOUR proclaims publicly that he does not now and never did hold one dollar in United States securities. He has already expressed himself as sure of his election. It is but a fair inference, that he believes that a Democratic victory would lead to repudiation and the ruin of the national credit. It would be the legitimate result of a faithful adherence to the Democratic platform. Seymour is prepared for such a result. He is determined to lose nothing by it and will not invest in National securities. Can the people trust the man who thus publicly proclaims that he is prepared, if elected, to make repudiation the first act in the Democratic programme?

THE cry of "A white man's government for white men" has suddenly ceased among the Democracy. They are now turning their attention to electioneering for the negro votes. Kinky hair, flat nose crooked shins, long heels and nasty smell have all suddenly vanished and, in the eyes of the Democracy down south, a negro has become as good as any body else who has a vote. Consistency thou art indeed a jewel.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!



VERMONT THUNDER!

LIGHT FROM "THE STAR THAT NEVER SETS!"

THE FIRST GUN FROM NEW ENGLAND!

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 30,000!

As we go to press the telegraph informs us that the election in Vermont on Tuesday resulted in a grand Republican victory. If the telegraphic statement of a majority of 30,000 be correct, and there is no reason to doubt it, it makes a gain over last year of 10,000, and is the largest majority Vermont has ever given. In 1864 she gave 29,098. This is the first gun. November will roll up a still more overwhelming majority for Grant and Colfax.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

On every side we perceive the most gratifying tokens. Conservative men everywhere are declaring in favor of the Republican candidates. The threats of men like Hampton, Blair and Forrest are having their natural effect. The country has had a bitter experience of civil commotions, and desires never to see another. But the Democratic platform and principles, and the rottenness and well known recklessness of many leading Democrats, threaten to reopen the questions which are now closed; to upset the Governments that are now established, and to carry discontent into the community by taking away privileges that have been once granted. All this tends to unsettle business and to baffle all calculations, and men naturally ask, what is to be gained by such a policy? The community generally cares but little who rules, provided that peace is maintained and justice administered. Petty politicians may wrangle about office, but such quarrels have no interest to the mass of men. Now, in the whole policy of reconstruction there is only one feature that can be considered really objectionable, and that is the enfranchisement of the blacks. Some timid minds do prefer to endure the ills they have, rather than fly to others that they know not of. This is natural. Imagination exercises a great influence over all of us. From childhood up we conjure up ghosts and spectres to fill us with terror, and then believe them to be realities. Nothing does us so much good as a little experience, a little familiarity with these creations of an excited brain. We then find that they are nothing but illusions after all, and have no power to harm. Terrible, therefore, as manhood suffrage once seemed, the people see that the Democrats of the South, the men who ought to know its evils best, are actually enrolling the blacks in their organizations, and proclaiming the right of all men to participate in the Government which controls their lives and property. Such conduct naturally sets men to thinking, and reflection soon gives reason the mastery over imagination. It is no wonder, therefore, that impartial observers are declaring their preference for Grant. Such men are breaking from the Democratic ranks by scores. Scarcely a week passes in which there is not an announcement of a new defection. Sometimes these men belonged to the class known as Conservatives; sometimes they have long been known as Democrats. Some have only a local importance; others have a national reputation. Some have not filled very high stations; others have even lately received tokens of confidence and esteem. But the continuous stream of accessions to the Republican ranks indicates the triumph that will come in November. The masses, more over, have a thorough distrust of the Democratic party. At its door lies the crime of treason. The Democratic party fostered and encouraged the spirit of Slavery until that monster waxed in strength and power, and ventured to strike at the life of the Government itself. The fault of the Democratic party does not simply consist in the fact that a large portion made war against their country, and the rest sympathized with the attack. It is deeper than that, and began long years before the rebellion was dreamed of. The great blunder of the Democratic party consists in the encouragement it gave Slavery itself. That was bad policy, and forever damns the memory of the men who inaugurated and carried it on. It stamps them at once as deficient in the foresight and wisdom that are necessary to constitute statesmen. Treason, rebellion, war and desolation were the natural results of their conduct, and the people judge them by their fruits. It is true that the recollections of their base and dishonorable course during the late war has filled the hearts of the masses with an animosity that cannot and ought not to be suppressed; but the thoughtful look farther back to the fatal policy that inaugurated the war and gave rise to the feelings and passions that led to such acts, and censures this in language that is just and merited. It is this that proves the Democracy unfit for power. They are wanting in that knowledge of human nature, those large and comprehensive views, that liberality of mind and that generous enthusiasm for humanity that are essential to a wise management of the national affairs and the preservation of the nation from misfortune. This is something that has been learned in a tremendous war, but a lesson thus taught is not speedily forgotten. This is the reason why so little confidence is to be placed in the elections when national affairs are not really at stake. The Republicans, like all parties in power, will commit some blunder and alienate the confidence of many. These will then rush into the arms of the Democracy, and the returns will look unfavorable to the Republicans. But when the time for a national election comes around, when each party has selected its candidates and proclaimed its policy, the people have a fair chance to compare the two rivals side by side. On one side is Freedom and Liberty, on the other a lingering sympathy with Slavery; on one side is honesty, on the other a sneaking attempt at repudiation; on one side are heroic services in the national cause, on the other a leaning to all that was disloyal and treasonable. In the spirit of Hamlet they exclaim, "Look on this picture and then on "that." Can patriotic and generous men long hesitate? The hopes, the pride, the honor and the dignity of the nation all point in one direction. The election of Grant settles forever the great conflict between Freedom and Slavery, inaugurates the era of permanent peace, establishes the principle of equal laws for all men, and terminates the bickerings and wranglings that have torn and rent the nation for years. But the Republicans must not forfeit the opportunity for success by idleness. The field for debate is splendid. The arguments in their favor are numerous, varied and peaceful. The principles that are at stake afford a chance to appeal to the noblest feelings of the human heart. Patriotism, honesty, justice and the generous enthusiasm for humanity that leads men to strive to elevate the humble, are sentiments of great power, and may be elicited upon their side. But the leaders must work faithfully. They, more than others, have to rely upon intelligence. The Democrats may trust to ignorance and prejudice, but the Republicans give the people information and appeal to an enlightened judgment. The consideration of this fact alone should make them exert themselves. The man who is not instructed and convinced will go with the Democrats, and hence there should be as few of these as possible.—*Baltimore American.*

COPPERHEADISM finds itself in an uncomfortable position just now. The rebels, who ruled the roast in the New York Convention and made the platform and nominations, were so elated with their success in manipulating the cops that they could not restrain their joy, but took advantage of every occasion to proclaim the true Democratic programme in case of success. Copperheadism would not have had the truth told until the victory was gained and Seymour and Blair safely esconsced in the respective offices, then sure of success they would have proclaimed their purpose of revolution. But Southern zeal has spoiled their plans. The eyes of the people have been opened to the awfulness of the abyss into which they were about to be plunged. They stand aghast at the disclosure of the desperate programme. Having had enough of Democratic rebellion, they refuse to support the ticket pledged to a new rebellion and declare their purpose of voting for Grant and Colfax and Peace.

A FACT FOR THE PEOPLE.—Let the unanswerable truth be constantly paraded before the people that the DEMOCRATIC WAR AGAINST THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE GLORIOUS OLD FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY, COST A HALF MILLION OF LIVES AND FOUR THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! And every arm raised against the Union and the flag was the arm of a Democrat; every traitor and official perjurer was a Democrat; the butcher of Fort Pillow is today one of the most loud-mouthed, leading Seymour and Blair Democrats; Lee. Buregard, Hampton, Preston, in fact nearly all the leading rebel generals, are Democrats and in favor of Seymour and Blair. Woe unto the people of the North if such should ever get into power. Another war; more taxes; Anarchys slavery; ruin, would undoubtedly follow. Men of the North; patriots; peace-men, look at it!

THE chief anxiety of the copperheads in the way of preparing for the coming election, seems to be in regard to naturalization papers. Senator Wallace is extremely anxious on this score and his minions in every county are exhorted to look carefully to the Naturalization papers. It is generally understood that the Luzerne county programme is to be attempted on a grand scale, throughout the State. They have no hope but in wholesale fraud. Coffee and old oyster cans will doubtless be in full demand from now until the elections are over. Coffee colored naturalizations are to be relied on to furnish Democratic victories to order. But coffee won't save them this time. Burnt whiskey wouldn't save them, their case is too desperate. They are beyond salvation, Seymour, Blair and rebellion have given the party its death blow.

LIFE INSURANCE AND BANKING.

The New National Life.

"Is the thing to be done?" is the first question. If yes, then "How to do it?" is the next. To do the right thing is always well; but to do the right thing, at the right time and in the very best right way, is better. We talk of insuring our lives, but we *don't.* The great mystery of life—its beginning and its ending—will never be less a mystery than it is now. But we insure not our lives, but our fortunes—no uncertain years, but *certain money.* We are well and prosperous to-day, but who knows of to-morrow? Wife and little ones are happy in abundance while we live; but when the one great grief comes to them, let us not make it doubly bitter by adding poverty to desolation. What a duty it is; and how delightful, to save something of our earnings or to spare something more of our abundance to insure comfort and home to the loved ones. It is not only insurance, but it is *investment*—it is banking; it is lending money, year by year, and little by little, on bond and mortgage, that will roll up a handsome principal to be paid to us when we are old, or to our families to-morrow, if, perchance, the "silver cord should be sundered or the bowl be broken at the fountain." Who wouldn't be it? There is no young man of twenty-one who cannot spare $13,25 a year to secure $1,000, and no father of thirty who could so wisely appropriate $165,50 a year to secure $10,000 to those to whom the accidents of business may leave nothing else. But Brother Forethought, at thirty-five, "I am making money now, but at fifty-five I may be on the shady side of fortune as well as years, and $20,000 then will give me a handsome farm and all the independence of a millionaire. What will it cost? Why, an annual payment of only $771,00, which also secures the $20,000 at any moment the grim messenger may come. But if Brother Forethought is satisfied that he can provide for his home and its treasures while he lives, yet would still have tender care for his household when no Forethought can help them, he may pay $528,00 a year, and his family will receive $20,000 at his decase, and also a return of *every dollar of the premium that has been paid.* This large sum will be secured without any cost except the loss of interest on the yearly payments of $528.

But—continuing in the family—let us take another case. Brother Rapid has more dash, takes larger risks, and sometimes makes more money than brother Forethought, but calmly thinking the matter over, he admits that his brilliant plans may come to grief some day,—that his ready wits may be dulled and age may bring want and dependence in addition to all its other cares. He thinks $1,000 a year would make him comfortable, and an annual payment of $516, for twenty years, secures it, and also $10,000 besides on the day of his decease, if it comes to-morrow.

We have indicated above only a few of the distinguishing features of Life Insurance, or rather Life Investments, as we have found them stated in the tables of the National Life Insurance Company. To any necessary extent such a Company is better than a Savings' Bank. It may not only secure a moderate profit *now*, but what is better, a moderate fortune in the future.

But we have spoken of insurance as *banking*, and it has become a most important companies is now larger that of the largest banks. The sums insured become immense. Risks amount to hundreds of millions, and investments in bonds and mortgages to tens of millions. The highest financial sagacity and experience are required to conduct these vast monied operations. Even honest errors in judgment would not onely break the fourtunes but the hearts of multitudes. We have not a word to say against any good life insurance company. May they all be blessed according their deserts, but we are glad to see another good and great one in the field, with men of well-known wealth and ability at the head of it. To enable it to accomplish the greatest good all over the country, Congress chartered it, and it is called "The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America." Jay Cooke and his partners in New York and Washington, and C. H. Clark, President of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and their friends, have invested a million dollars as a capital "to make assurance double sure." The officers will bring their successful business experience and mature judgment to bear upon this INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF BANKING, and men who have managed their previous business so well will be certain to apply the same principles with equal success in a new but similar field. In mutual life companies, it is supposed that the accumulated premiums furnish a sufficient guarantee to the policy-holder, but the national Life *adds* a million dollars of capital, and offers peculiarly favorable inducements. Instead of the expectation of future dividends, it makes a large present reduction of rates, so that the smallest sum of money may secure the largest possible amount of insurance. We can see no reason why this new Company is not entitled to the highest degree of public confidence.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

FORTY Hebrews of Evansville, Indiana, have signified their purpose to vote the straight Republican ticket.

THE Democratic platform is built of dead wood, propped by dead issues, and the whole will fall in November.

GRANT and COLFAX are pledged to execute the laws of Congress, but Seymour and Blair are pledged to execute the Union men of the South who uphold these laws.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* is writing down Admiral Farragut. That naturally follows the failure of the attempt of the Rebel Democracy to shoot him down, which occurred some years ago.

THE Sacramento *Union* thus answers the question "How is California going?" It is going for Grant and Colfax by not less than eight to ten thousand majority.

DOES anybody suppose Wade Hampton would be howling about the South and threatening a new rebellion if General Grant—the man who gave him his parole—was President.

THERE was a time when blacks voted in North Carolina. Judge Pearson says that in those times, before the Constitution of 1835, it was a subject of remark: "The free niggers always vote for the most respectable men."

THE Democrats revile the Freedmen's Bureau without stint, though a large part of its expenditure has been in behalf of poor and wretched white people in the Southern States, who would have starved without assistance, and who were victims of the Confederate rebellion.

COL. LEN. A. HARRIS, formerly Mayor of the City of Cincinnati, and at present Collector of the First Ohio Revenue District, is out for Grant and Colfax, and proposes to take the stump. He has run the Johnson machine in that city for the past two years.

THE best specimens of carpet-baggers we know were the draft sneaks returning from Canada after the war with their carpet-bags slung across their shoulders and a shame-faced look on their hang-dog countenances.

SAID Henry Stanbery, ex-Attorney General four years ago. "When you come to vote, ask what candidate Jefferson Davis and the Rebels would wish elected, and vote against that man." We apply that test now. Which Grant or Seymour, do the Southern Rebels Cobb. Davis, Ould and their fellows favor? Let the people answer, and vote against that man.

THE Democratic "White Boys in Blue" prosecute their canvass after this fashion: At Indianapolis on the 18th instant, after sacking a colored man's grocery on their way home from a political meeting, "they went to the colored Baptist Church, where a festival was in progress, drove off the women with violent and obscene language, and by throwing stones bricks, &c., broke up the windows and seriously damaged the church. Several shots were also fired here."

GEN. FORREST entreats the colored voters of the South "to stand by the men who raised them, who nursed them when they were sick, and took care of tem when they were little children," who are their best friends, and will do as much for them as anybody can do. But Gov. Swann assures the freedmen that they have no friends at all in the South, and as soon as military protection is removed their sun will go down in darkness and oppression."

THE *Pittsburgh Gazette* says there is hardly a village from one end of Pennsylvania to the other but contains a Grant and Colfax Club. Never before in the Commonwealth were the people so thoroughly aroused and organized to secure the triumph of Republican principles. It says the State may be set down as certain to give at least 20,000 majority for Hartranft and Campbell in October, and nearly double that number for Grant and Colfax in November.

THE Radical party is reproached for having kept in existence the Freedmen's Bureau long after it ceased to be necessary for the protection of the negro; but Gov. Swann declared in a recent speech to a Democratic meeting in York, Penn.: "Just as sure as you live, when you move the negro from the protection of the Freedmen's Bureau and the military arm which now protects him, his sun will go down in darkness and oppression."

GEN. BURNSIDE addressed a soldiers and sailors' meeting at Providence on the 14th, saying, in the course of his remarks, "It requires no studied eloquence nor elaborate statement to teach us our duty in the coming campaign, but it is simply to sustain the Government and support those who sustained us when in the field. The same people who opposed us when fighting the battle of our country, now oppose the election of Grant and Colfax, and advocate the election of Seymour and Blair. They are the same men who told you and told me we must meet at the polls and finish with the ballot the work we supposed was done with the bullet, by the election of Grant and Colfax. The issue is as plain and distinct as in the last election, when Abraham Lincoln was elected and General McClellan defeated. It is the old contest and I am with you heart and soul."

THE *Republican* is the name of a daily paper just started in Columbia, South Carolina, by Mr. J. W. Denny, in favor of Grant and Colfax. This is the first paper ever published in South Carolina as a recognized organ of the Republican party. It says:

> Here in South Carolina, the home of the Pinckneys, the Butlers and the Hamptons—here where Calhoun lived and died—here where the curse of human bondage rested heaviest, and human slavery found its warmest devotees—stands to day a party of seventy thousand voters pledged to preserve, protect, and defend the rights of every man, woman and child of every race, color and condition, and to make this State prosperous and her people happy by placing education within the reach of all.

GENERAL FORREST, the rebel hero of the massacre of Fort Pillow, made a savage speech in Brownsville, Tennessee, on Monday last pitching into Gov. Brownlow for declaring the Ku-Kluxers outlaws, and threatening civil war if the militia are called out to shoot confederates acting as Ku-Klux assassins. In case this war came, he should not shoot negroes so long as he could see a white radical to shoot. Quite a change in his sentiments since the Fort Pillow Massacre!

SENATOR THAYER, of Nebraska, has just returned to Washington. His observations regarding the campaign throughout the West leads him to speak in very hopeful terms of Republican prospects. The Conservative movement toward Grant is of quite a marked character in all parts West.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE crop of hay this year is one of the largest ever produced in this country. The *N. Y. Times* says it is estimated that its total value will exceed $200,000,000. The weather for the haying season has not been so good as could have been wished, but will not seriously affect the crop.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER in Japan, is endeavoring to break up the Coolie trade, having issued a proclamation in which he forbids Americans to engage in the traffic, and American ships to carry the laborers. Great expenses were incurred in sending the first company of coolies to Honolulu, and the English Consul in Japan makes bitter complaints against the proclamation.

A STREAM of pure water, large in volume, was discovered last Friday upon the side of the bluffs in the rear of La Crosse, Wisconsin. It is said that the noise of the water was heard above the surface of the ground. An excavation was made and a stream more than sufficient to supply the whole city with splendid water was discovered plunging down the rocks, three feet under ground.

A NOVEL QUESTION in railway law and ethics has lately come up in England. A party of weavers went on an excursion, buying return tickets, and one of them was drowned during the pic-nic. His friends tendered the unused half-ticket as the pay for the transportation of his body back with the party, but the station master refused to consider the corpse a passenger, and required a separate bargain for conveying it in the usual way.

WE LEARN FROM the New York *Commercial Advertiser* that the Directors of the Erie Railroad have purchased four lines of Sound steamers, and leased or bought the Boston and Providence Railroad, the object being to divert the traffic between Boston and the West from the New York Central Railroad to the Erie. It is further said that, for the purpose of effecting these purposes, the Erie Company has issued $6,000,000 additional convertible bonds.

LETTERS continue to pour in from Southern States, urging a session of Congress in September. The main reasons assigned, are that it will be impossible to hold elections in that section this fall, unless some vigorous measures are adopted to protect Union men and secure negroes against the threats and intimidations of their Rebel employers. It is also stated that the present legislation of Congress in relation to militia and the furnishing of arms to Southern States, must be repealed, and new measures adopted. At first, these appeals came from unimportant sources, but now they come from leading and influential men, among whom are many Senators are members of the House.

JOHN RUSKIN, the eminent artist of England, has just published a letter in which he urges that the English Government shall purchase and manage all the railroads of the Kingdom. In a curious letter he argues that private persons should not be permitted to own the railroads of a nation; that all means of a public transit should be provided at public expense; that neither railroads nor canals should ever pay dividends to anybody but should pay their working expenses and no more, and that the whole work of carrying persons or goods should be done as the carriage of letters is now done.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, since becoming Emperor of France, has been evidently helping his old friends to fortune. For instance it is announced that Haussmann, who was bankrupt previous to 1851, is now worth $20,000,000. Rouher, who, in 1848, owned $40,000 worth of real estate, is worth at least $1,000,000. Walewski, who was very poor in 1848, owns real estate worth $800,000, and as much more in four and a half per cent State loans. Persigny, who, in 1848, was ejected from several Paris hotels for non payment of board bills, is not only a Duke, but owns four large country seats, two blocks of business houses in Paris, and about $400,000 worth of the stock of the Credit Foucier. Pietri, a starving adverturer in 1847, has now an income of $60,000.

THE Harrisburg *State Guard* states that the down afternoon train of the Reading Railroad, on the 20th inst., was composed of an engine and six cars. When the train was leaving Port Clinton a heavy rain from the North deluged the last five cars, without reaching the first car engine. They ran ahead of the storm at Hamburg, where, stopping for passengers, it again caught up to them. The same thing occurred at Mohrsville and Leesport, and when they reached Reading all the cars except the first and the engine were drenched with rains. As they were leaving Reading the rain caught them at the lower depot, and it was a neck and neck race to Philadelphia. The running time of the train from Port Clinton to Reading, including stoppages, is fifty-three minutes; distance twenty miles. The storm therefore made just one second less than 2:40 time. It was an exciting and amusing race to the passengers.

MRS. CADY STANTON, of *The Revolution*, has been pumping Chih, one of the Chinese Embassy, on the subject of American women. She asked him "what he thought of the women of this country," to which he promptly replied, "that the women seemed abler than the men." She asked if this was Chih's real opinion, or expressed through gallantry. He laughed, and said it was his real opinion; that the women in this country surprised him more than anything else he had seen; the composure and independence with which they move about, as if they had a right to be everywhere, he said, was to him a subject of constant wonderment. Mrs. S. then expressed surprise that in China the women should not be permitted to read, to which Chih replied that "knowledge had always been considered dangerous for women." She then told Chih that all she needed for perfect happiness was the ballot; and at this he laughed immoderately, and said "he thought we were going to say a set of diamonds." Chih is evidently an observer and a philosopher, as well as a diplomatist and courtier.

New Advertisements.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (13th day) of October, 1868, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. J. Pennell, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feightner, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at Griffiths school House, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of St. Clairsville to meet at the School House in said Borough.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

The electors of Woodberry Borough to meet at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, in said Borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton and Franklin, for the office of additional Law Judge.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, for the office of Representative to the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for said county.

ONE PERSON for Coroner of said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relative to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

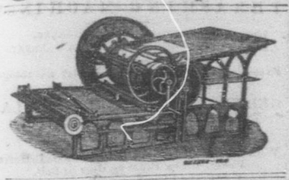
"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the re

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

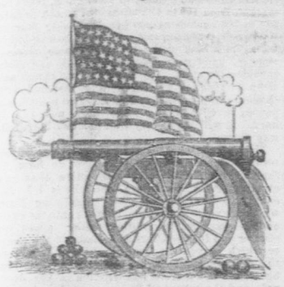
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

We will issue the INQUIRER from August 1st until the 7th day of Novemer, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	60
10 copies, in advance	$5.00
20 copies, in advance	9.00
50 copies, in advance	20.00

MASS MEETING!



GRANT AND COLFAX!

LIBERTY AND UNION!

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY!

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, of Court Week,

SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1868, AT THE

COURT HOUSE, in Bedford

Let there be a good turn-out of the friends and supporters of GRANT and COLFAX. Able speakers will be present to address the meeting. The REBUBLICAN SILVER CORNET BAND will furnish music for the occasion.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Chairman Co. Com.

J. T. KEAGY, *Sec'y.*

Soldiers' and Sailors' County Committee Meeting.

The members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' County Committee will meet in Bedford, on Tuesday of Court Week,

SEPTEMBER 8th, at one o'clock P. M.,

at the G. A. R. Head Quarters, second story of Mr. Lingenfelter's law office. There is important business which requires the action of the Committee, and every member must be present, if possible. The following are the names of the Committee:

Bedford Bor.: Serg't Alex. Lyon.
" Twp.: E. Y. Imler.
Bloody Run Bor.: Capt. Adam Weaverling.
Broad Top Twp.: Lieut. James Cleaver.
Coaldale Bor.: Geo. W. Evans.
Colerain Twp.: Serg't Reuben Stone.
Cumberland Valley: Capt. Martin Bortz.
Harrison: Josiah Hoffman.
Hopewell: Capt. John Eichelberger.
Juniata: Jacob Corley.
Liberty: Lieut. L. B. Waltz.
Londonderry: Richard Sansom.
Monroe: G. B. Amick.
Napier: Capt. G. S. Mullin.
Providence E: John W. Sams.
Providence W.: Alex. Clark.
Saxton Bor.: Capt. Eichelberger.
Schellsburg Bor.: Capt. I. Conley.
St. Clairsville Bor.: Thomas Slick,
St. Clair Twp.: William Kirk.
Southampton: R. Clay Lashley.
Snake Springs: B. F. Jamison.
Union: Joseph Griffith.
Woodberry Bor.: Lieut. Wm. Roberts.
Woodberry M.: Harry Schelmer.
" S.: Lieut. J. T. Ketring.

J. H. LONGENECKER, *Chairman.*
D. S. ELLIOTT, *Sec'y.*

Local Affairs.

MONEY WANTED.—We believe we have as prompt paying subscribers and patrons as any newspaper in the country can boast of, and we are therefore not inclined to complain. But not being able to go out among our people to collect, when we are in need of money we are obliged to call on them through the columns of our paper. The books of the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz are in our hands for settlement and on them we find a large number of unsettled accounts for advertising and subscriptions, amounting to several thousand dollars. There are outstanding debts of the late firm which must be met and paid, and to enable us to do this we must rely upon our patrons for prompt payments. They have never yet failed us when called upon and we are confident that they will not now. But as a further inducement, we will accept, from all who are in arrears for subscriptions and who pay for the past year and the year in advance, before or during September Court, $2 per year, the same as if they had paid for all in advance. We have greatly enlarged and improved our paper, at a heavy expense, without any increase in its price, and the liberal terms now offered cannot be extended beyond September Court. All parties not paying up at that time will be strictly held to the advertising rates viz. $2 in advance, $2.25 if not paid in advance, $2,50 if not paid within six months and $3.00 if not paid within the year. Call and settle. Now is the time to save money by prompt payment.

CALL at S. Shuck's New Store Room and examine the Mason Pump, farmers.

GENTLEMEN buy your shirts, collars, cuffs, and furnishing goods of G. R. Oster.

JUST the thing for everybody—the Mason Pump For sale by Rohm & Shuck. See advertisement.

FOR THE REST, *cheapest* and most fashionable Hats in town go to G. R. Oster's.

FARMERS and mechanics, you may save your property from being destroyed by fire, by buying the Mason Pump. Leave your orders with Rohm & Shuck. See advertisement.

WANTED—Everybody to know that G. R. Oster's, are now selling off Summer Goods at cost, to make room for fall stock. Assortment still good, but selling off rapidly.

ORGANIZE.—The great secret of success is combined effort. All must work together. Then, friends, at once organize the forces of Grant and Colfax in every township and village in the county. The enemy are astir and fortifying. "*We* propose to move on *their* works immediately.', "Forward the WHOLE line."

THE MEETING.—The friends of Republican principles will have a grand rally at the Court House on TUESDAY EVENING OF COURT WEEK, SEPT 8, 1868.

The HON. JOHN SCOTT of Huntingdon will address the meeting. Gov. GEARY, the HON. G. A. GROW and the HON. T. M. MARSHALL have also been invited and one or more of them will be here.

Let there be a good turn out. The Grant and Colfax Club of Bedford has met, with such splendid success in holding meetings, that we anticipate a very large meeting on this occasion. The speakers are amongst the best in the State. Our principles are what saved the nation in its direst adversities. Come and hear them discussed by some of the ablest speakers in the state. Hon. John Scott of Huntingdon, who, up to the breaking out of the rebellion, had been a life-long democrat will address the meeting. Let every democrat, who loves his country and who wishes to cast his vote for her best interests, come and hear him. The issues of the campaign are vital ones and every man should be thoroughly posted in regard to them. Let every man who can possibly come be present. Our enthusiastic meetings are striking terror into the hearts of our enemies and thinning their ranks of their best material. Let there be a full turn out from every part of the county and we will have such a meeting as will quench the last ray of hope in the hearts of the Copperheads of the county.

Do those who doubt whether it is wise to place money in a Life Insurance Company ever consider how wonderfully economical the investment is? Take the ordinary life plan of insurance; where the party insured pays his policy yearly. A man of thirty may be insured for one thousand dollars at the annual cost of $16 55, or a little over four cents a day. In other words, a workingman has only to drink one glass of beer less every morning to secure his family from want. A man of fifty need only pay $36 65, or about ten cents a day, while a man of sixty may be insured for $63 20, or a little more than seventeen cents a day. No man, however limited his circumstances, can refuse to put away such a small part of his income for the benefit of those dear to him, especially when we have a company in existence like the National Life Insurance Company, whose advertisement we print elsewhere. This Company has in its management men of national reputation for honor and sagacity. At its head we have such men as Jay Cooke, whose name alone is an assurance that every promise made by the Company will be redeemed.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Bedford Pa., Sept. 1, 1868.—Miss Mary Bowes, F. B. Berkheimer, Susannah Barley, Rev. P. Brown, Nanthaniel Bell, George Corbett, Samuel P. Chandler, Henry Clarr, Mrs. E. Calderwood, J. Clark, Henry Diverbaugh, Miss. Jane Dumbar, Miss Ellen Darr, Timothy Dealey, Adam Diehl, Miss Mollie Dehaven, Julean Derimer, Jasper N. Drenning, Isaac Devose, T. W. Fowler, Elizabeth Elliot, G. Garver, Margaret Griffith, S. M. Growden, Wm. F. Herring, Jacob Hass, Marie Heltzel, H. W. Herning, Margaret Haight, Wm. D. Irvine, Peter Kessler, Alex Kinseley, N. A. Kegg, Alfred Litzinger, Wm. Lewis, Margaet B. Miller, J. H. Moore, (2) Joe May, Wm. McCoy, James McElroy, Samuel Madden, Miss Mary McKey, Sarah A Mench, Miss Sue McClellan, F. C. Morgaunt, Jos C. May, Mary E. Morris, B. F. Morgart, Geo. May, Rebecca Nicodemus, W. H. Preston, Johan Pening, I. Ptaskey, Alex K. Shimer, Miss Anna Snabley, Jonas Shultz, James M. Smith, Jacob Snabley, Miss Ellie Snabley, M. E. Stewart, Wm. Sellers, Elizabeth Skelley, Charles D. Schuck, James W. Scott, A. C. Slogan, Isaac Schotter, Geo. W. Warner, R. B. Warden, Jas. H. Way, C. F. Wetzel, Wilson Zembower, Harriet Zemmerly.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP AROUSED!—The Republicans of Hopewell Township met at the House of Milton Woodcock, on Saturday evening last, and organized a Grant and Colfax Campaign Club. The object of the meeting was stated by Calvin Tobias, in a neat speech, after which the following officers where appointed:

President—ALEXANDER DAVIS, Esq.

Vice-Presidents—John W. Kay, James Heffner, James Piper, Jr., and Captain John Eichelberger.

Recording Secretary—James P. Long.

Corresponding Secretary—W. H. Dasher.

After the Club had been organized, able addresses were made by Calvin Tobias and David B. Armstrong, after which the Club adjourned to meet in two weeks from date. The Republicans of that township are fully aroused. Let the good work go on, until every district in the country has an organization of this kind. Hopewell leads. What district will be next.

A NEW MAGAZINE.—The *Cornhill Monthly* is a new magazine of thirty-two pages, published by Messers D. Lothrop and N. P. Kemp, at Nos. 38 and 40 Cornhill, Boston. We have received the first two numbers and from them would judge that first class talent has been employed and that the publishers have determined to make it a success. It is gotton up in a handsome style, presents an attractive appearance, and its articles will well repay perusal. The yearly subscription is the low price of one dollar per year. Specimen copies of the first number sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of 10 cents.

Putnam's Magazine for September contains Camping out in Siberia, At Sunset, John and Bridget—a Talk about Names, Autographs, A Three-Horned Dilemma, The Pine, French Newspapers, Saved from the Asylum, Organ Chant, Too True—Chap. XV, Louis XVII and Eleazer Williams, Threescore, In the Saddle—On the Plains, On a Very Small Subject, Eliot's India Bible, Pathway of a Great Enterprise, Baron Bunsen, The New York Post Office, The Situation and the Candidates, Literature, Table-Talk. Published by G. P. Putman & Son, New York.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—We are pleased to note that the business transacted on this road during this season is flattering. The amount of travel to the Springs and between has been almost double what it has been in previous years, and the amount of coal now being carried is from twelve to sixteen hundred tons daily. Besides this the freight of iron ore from McConnellstown, Marklesburg and Bloody Run, is about five times greater, with fair prospects of an increase in this and other tonnage. —*Huntingdon Globe.*

TEAS—Extra Fine Oolong at Oster's.
TEAS—Extra Fine Japan at Oster's.
TEAS—Extra Fine Imperial at Oster's.
TEAS—Extra Fine Young Hyson at Oster's.

WHENE'ER I TAKE MY WALKS ABROAD, how many poor, miserable Dyspeptic people I see, who would be healthy, and rosy, and happy, if they took Plantation Bitters, that paragon of preparations for giving tone to the stomach, energy to the torpid liver, joy to the nervous system, and strength to the muscles. It is an admirable regenerator of nature's wasted or neglected functional powers in either man or woman. It gently excites and pleasantly soothes. With a bottle thereof, every man may be his own physician.

BEST Brands chewing and smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Snuffs, in Bedford and warranted to give satisfaction at CROUSE'S RESORT. "Go in"

IMPROVEMENTS.—Dr. F. C. Reamer has the material on the ground preparatory to the erection of a residence and outbuildings on John Street, in the Southern portion of town, near the residence of Hon. Alex. King.

Hon. John Cessna has added to the value and appearance of his property on the public square, by the addition of a two story wing to the house, and the erection of a large brick stable, carriage house, &c.

The work on the new Catholic Church, on the corner of Penn and Richard Streets, is being rapidly pushed forward. It is expected that the building will be got under roof by Fall.

The workmen are vigorously pushing the work on the Episcopal church, corner of John and Richard streets. The building promises to be a very handsome one when completed.

A. B. Carn is still improving "Stone Row." The room occupied by Messrs. Carn, Barnhart & McMullin, as a restaurant, is being renovated and refitted.

Ground has also been broken and material is being delivered for several buildings in the "Watson Extension."

PERSONAL.—Capt. C. R. Miller, for a time connected with the Pennsylvania State Agency at Washington City, is paying a visit to his relatives and friends at this place. The Captain was a member of the 76th Penn'a Vols., (Keystone Zouaves,) during the late war, and fought his way up from the ranks to the position which he filled with honor, and in which he had the confidence and esteem of his comrades. The Captain is unqualifiedly for his old commander, GENERAL GRANT, for President.

I. H. Rawlins, Esq., who has, for a number of years, held a position in the War Department at Washington City, is enjoying a respite from his arduous labors among his numerous friends and acquaintances in this place. Mr. Rawlins, was also a member of the 76th Regiment, in which organization he served a full term of three years as Sergeant Major of the Regiment, was a gallant soldier, and has ever since kept up his record by zealously sustaining the principles for which he fought. He votes as he shot, and is strong for GRANT AND COLFAX.

DIDN'T SPEAK.—Col. Francis Jordan was announced to speak at the Radical meeting on Saturday evening and was in town on that day, but for some reason or other did not do so.—*Gazette of the 28th.*

Simply a—falsehood. It was known that Col. Jordan would be in town about that time, and his many friends here being desirous of hearing him upon the issues of the day, it was announced that he "was *expected* to be present, and if so, would address the Borough Campaign Club." Unfortunately, the Col. was compelled to leave on Saturday morning, and consequently "was *not* in town on that day, ' and for that "reason" did not speak. Will the chap who hunts up locals for the *Gazette, for once,* give the truth a place in his scribblings, and take back the above falsehood? We shall see.

THE SCHELLSBURG CAMP MEETING.—The camp meeting lately held in St. Clair township, under the management of Rev. A. W. Decker, preacher in charge of the Schellsburg circuit, closed on Thursday morning of last week. About sixty persons, among whom were a number of prominent citizens of that section, professed conversion, a majority of whom united themselves with the church. The meeting is spoken of as one of the most powerful and successful revivals ever held in this county. All the exercises were conducted with the utmost religious decorum, and the large crowd in attendance behaved themselves in an orderly and attentive manner.

SMALL GAME.—The *Gazette* published, some time ago, a list of conversions to the Democratic faith. A number of those named in the list have since come out in cards denying any intention of uniting themselves with the "foul party" and declaring for GRANT AND COLFAX. A majority of the balance have never been heard of in political circles and probably exist only in the imagination of some over-zealous Democratic sensationalist. At least, they possess no influence. Democratic conversions are like angels visits, "few and far between."

DONT LIKE IT.—The *Gazette* does not like the *personnel* of the list which was published in this paper week before last, of those who have "deserted the foul ship." How "conscience does make cowards of us all." But dont get scared yet. The cry is "still they come." We shall give you another and longer one before long. The roll of "conversions" that will be shown up in November will be entirely too lengthy for publication in our paper. We shall merely refer you to the ballot box.

OUR Fur Traders and Trappers in fitting out here, find Ayer's medicines one of their most profitable articles of traffic. Around Slave Lake and the wild regions of the north, the Indians know their uses and have an abiding faith in them. They say: "Ayer—great medicine—cure sick man," and his remedies, for the diseases from which they suffer, will often bring forth their stock of skins even quicker than wampum, rum, or tobacco. Savages are not fools if they are unsophisticated in some of the arts of civilization.—*Montreal Pilot.*

TAKE NOTICE.—Persons wishing to purchase S. S. Mason's Double Acting, Non-Freezing Force Pump will please call at S. Shuck's New Store Room, during Court week, and leave their orders with Messrs. Rohm & Shuck. These gentlemen have for sale Somerset, Bedford, Blair, Centre, Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin and Perry counties for this pump. Good deeds given for fifteen years from date. See advertisement in another column.

DEATH OF A STRANGER.—A gentleman named J. B. Mifflin, a resident of McDonough, Delaware, died at the Bedford House, on last Monday night from an affection of the kidneys. He came to this place on Saturday from Saratoga, where he had been spending a time in endeavoring to procure relief from the disease which resulted in his death. His wife, son, and brother-in-law arrived on Tuesday and took charge of the body.

Ho! all ye "charmers" that like to cut dashes,
And are fond of all kinds of sport,
Buy the Segars that burn white ashes,
To be had only at CROUSE'S RESORT.
Buy 'em, Try 'em.
3 for 5 cts; 2 for 5 cts. 5 and 10 cts.

TURN OUT.—Our friends should turn out in full force at the meeting on next Tuesday night. So far our meetings have been attended with perfect success, and our cause is everywhere looking up. Rally with a will.

LOOK, READ and REMEMBER, that G. R. Oster's always keep the largest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes in town.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The time for running of trains on the H. & B. T. R. R. has been materially, changed. See schedule in another column.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY is now offered to buy remnants of delaines, calicoes &c, at cost. All will be held regardless of cost, at Oster's.

THE greatest wonder of the age—Mason's Non-Freezing Force Pump. See advertisement.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price 1t.

DIME NOVELS of all kinds for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

What is this Marvelous Antidote to Disease

Which, for TWENTY YEARS, has been winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" under the name of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

It is an infusion of the most excellent tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic and alterative herbs, roots and barks, in the purified spirituous essence of Rye.

HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

This question may be briefly answered as follows: It operates

As a .....Powerful Invigorant.
As a .....Preventive of Fevers.
As a .....Genial Stomachic.
As an.....Anti-spasmodic.
As a .....Gentle Purgative.
As a .....Promoter of Appetite.
As a ....Cure for Indigestion.
As an.....Acclimating Medicine.
As a .....Safeguard against Malaria.
As a .....Remedy for Low Spirits.
As a .....Specific for Fever and Ague.
As a .....Cordial for the Aged.
As an.....Antidote to Sea Sickness.
As an.....Anodyne for the Sleepless.
As a .....Wholesome Stimulant.
As a .....Balm for the Weary Brain
As a .....Relief in Bodily Anguish.

And as a PROTECTION TO HEALTH AND LIFE under all depressing and devitalizing influences.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only tonic in existence, based upon a spirituous medicine, that is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by David Points, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM ICKES and Miss MARY NAUGLE, both of Bedford county.

On the 25th ult., in Martinsburg, Blair co., by the Rev. P. Sheeder, Mr. MOSES H. DETWILER, of Woodbury, and Miss NANCY HOLSINGER, of Bloomfield Furnace, Bedford county.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

NO ADJOURNED COURT.

The jurors summoned for the Adjourned Court on the 2d Monday, 14th Sept., next, at Bedford, are notified that they need not attend—the list of causes having been continued by counsel, which action has been approved by the Court.

4sept1t O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

CAPES AND CAPS,

1868,

Manufactured by PHILIP HILL,
No. 204, Church street, Phil'a.

N. B. Presidential Campaign Torches,
25, 28, 30, 35 and $40.00 per hundred.
Send for Engraving and Price List. 4sept4

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 4sep1yr

W. P. SCHELL,

GENERAL AGENT OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of the United States of America, for Blair, Bedford, Cambria, Huntingdon and Somerset counties.

Reliable and efficient local agents wanted in every town and township.

Apply to W. P. SCHELL,
Bedford, Pa.

☞ All papers in above counties will publish this notice for two weeks, and send bills to W. P. Schell. 4sep

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL
Over 16,000 in use and Approved.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1868, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. This is the original mill very much improved.

For sale by all Respectable Dealers. I make also two sizes of *Superior Presses for Berries &c.*

W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

Hartley & Metzgar, sole agents for Bedford Co., will furnish these mills to dealers on liberal terms. A full supply constantly on hand at their store in Bedford. Sept3:mo.

BALANCE SH&T, VOLUNTEER FUND, Liberty tp., Bedford co., Pa., August 8, 1868: Receipts from collections of past year including balance in hand in 1867, $181 37 ..... $1161 24

Payments:

Bond No. 9, John Fulton	$354 00	
" " 8, J. Shirley	354 00	
" " 4, L. Putt	357 86	
Three insertions of last year's balance sheet in *Inquirer* and *Gazette*	25 20	
David Cyphers, col. tax	3 22	
Sam'l Bolinger, " "	3 00	
Henry Kelly, " "	3 60	
John Fulton, Treas., up to date	23 72	
Auditors	7 50	
	$1132 10	
Balance in hand	29 14	
	$1161 24	

JOHN FULTON, Treas

SAXTON, August 8, 1868,—We the Auditors of Liberty township have to-day examined the Annual Statement of John Fulton, Treasurer of Vol Fund for said township and find it correct.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
GEO. ROADS,
4sep3t GEORGE ELUKE.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

AND

CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.

WM. T. HOPKINS,
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER OF THE

Celebrated CHAMPION HOOP SKIRTS
FOR LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

The largest assortment, and best quality and styles in the *American Market.* Every lady should try them, as they *recommend themselves* by wearing longer, retaining their shape much better, being lighter and more *elastic* than all others WARRANTED *in every respect,* and sold at very low prices. Ask for HOPKINS' "CHAMPION" SKIRT.

Superior Hand-made Whale-Bone CORSETS in Fifteen different Grades, including the "Imperial" and Thompson & Langdon's "GLOVE FITTING" CORSETS, ranging in price from 81 cts. to $5.50; together with Joseph Beckel's Celebrated FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, superior shapes and quality, Ten different Grades, from 1.10 to 5.50. They are the finest and best goods for the prices, ever imported. The Trade supplied with HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS *at the Lowest Rates.*

Those visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all competition. mar:20:1y mo.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

B. M. BLYMYER & CO. have added to their large assortment of stoves several improved patterns.

SPEAR'S improved Anti-Dust COOKING STOVE is one of the greatest inventions of the age.

SPEAR'S Revolving Light Anti-Dust PARLOR STOVE, which is a perpetual burner, and is warranted to need replenishing with coal but once a day, and after once being filled will burn 24 hours.

Also, Agents for Spear's Parlor and fire place stoves.

We have also the Oriental Parlor and Heating Stoves, which has given universal satisfaction.

In addition to the above we have in store the celebrated Wellington, Prince Royal, Oriental, Noble, and other patterns of Cooking Stoves.

We have a fine assortment of Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron ware, Brass and Porcelein Kettles, all of which we will sell low for cash. 2Saug3m

WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., at private sale until September 1, after which time, if not sold, it will be offered for rent. The building is

FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN TOWN

and is one of the

MOST FAVORABLY LOCATED

in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a

GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY

will do well to give this their attention

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

31julytf MICHAEL LUTZ.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

SCHOOL BOOKS, twenty per cent. less than usually charged, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL—$1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE PHILADELPHIA,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

Jay Cooke, Philada.	E. A. Rollins, Wash.
C. H. Clark, Philada	Henry D. Cooke, Wash.
F Ratchford Starr, Phil	W. E. Chandler, Wash.
Wm G., Moorhead, Phil.	John D. Defreez, Wash.
G. F. Tyler, Philada.	Ed. Dodge, New York.
J. Hinckley Clark, Phil.	H. C. Fahnestock, N.Y.

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C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Wash. Assistant Secretary.
FRANCUS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

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P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Wasaington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to create among the Policy-Holders.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life Insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent.* (10 *per cent.*) *of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in Philadelphia. or to its General Agents.

LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every City and Town; and applications from such agencies, with suitable endorsement, should be addressed TO THE COMPANY'S GENERAL AGENTS ONLY, in their respective districts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey,
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.,
For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia and West Virginia. Sep4:1y,

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,

FOR THE

RENOVATION OF THE HAIR.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM of the AGE!

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the Hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

28Aug:1y B. F. HARRY, Agt.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. G. MINNICH,

DENTIST,

Successor to Dr. H. V. PORTER,
In Harris' New Building,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

All operations on the natural teeth, such as

FILLING, REGULATING, EXTRACTING, &c.

performed in the best style.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Of all kinds, and of best materials inserted. All operations warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Mar7,68:6m

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra ap119:1y.

WINDOW SASH!
WINDOW SASH!

I have established an agency for the sale of WINDOW SASH and PANEL DOORS, at JOHN DAVIDSON'S, in Bedford, where persons can at all times be supplied with the different sizes now in use, or by sending their orders to me at Shanksville, Somerset county, Pa., they will receive prompt attention. JOSIAH J. WALKER.

May 29:6m

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and levari facias to me directed there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing 160 acres more or less, 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, log stable, saw mill and apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jno England on the east, David J. Morris on the south, Lewis Koons and Henry O'Neal on the west, and Frederick Davis on the north; situated in West Providence township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Philip Chamberlain.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 147 acres more or less, with about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a 2½ story log house and double log barn thereon erected, and small apple and peach orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Samuel Kerr and Jackson Kerr on the west, James Wertz on the south-east, Widow Mullin on the north, and situate in Harrison township, Bedford co.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Nelson B. Miller.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 240 acres more or less, about 85 acies cleared and under fence, with two two-story houses and two barns thereon erected; also a young apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of E. L. Anderson, John Lafferty and others, and situate in Juniata township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Adams and Jacob Egolf.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing one acre more or less, with a log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Daniel Brumbaugh; situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of W. R. Weimer and Hannah Weimer.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing one acre more or less, with a two story plank house thereon, adjoining lands of Chas. Grubenater on the South, Hughy Moore on the North and West and fronting on the road leading to Dutch Corner; situate in Bedford township.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Eveline Hartley.

ALSO, All that certain tract of land situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a black oak, a corner of the hereinafter described tract, thence south by line of said tract 89 degrees and 39 minutes east 78 perches to a post; thence south 2½ degrees east 26 and 45-100 perches to stones; thence south 2 degrees and 11 minutes east 71 and 7-10 perches to a chestnut; thence south three degrees and forty-two minutes east twenty-three perches to a post; thence north seventy-eight degrees west three and nine-tenths perches to a chestnut oak; thence south seventy-six degrees and forty-eight minutes west twenty-two one-tenth perches to a chestnut; thence south twenty degrees and thirty-three minutes west eighty-six perches to a white oak; thence north twenty-two degrees west forty-two and sixty-five hundredths perches to a beech; thence north thirty-two degrees and seventeen minutes west twenty-four and five-tenths perches to a maple; thence north forty-seven degrees and ten minutes east sixty-six and sixty-five hundredths perches to stones (white oak gone); thence north forty-two degrees and thirty-three minutes west forty-four and four tenths perches to a white oak stump; thence north fourteen and three-fourths degrees Yest seventy and five-tenths to black oak, the place of beginning, containing about fifty-eight acres, leaving out of and taking from the said fifty-eight acres as above described, however, ten acres and sixty-five perches of the same, conveyed by deed of said James Maguire and John B. Given and wife to John Rommell and John Rommell, Jr., dated the 4th day of August A. D. 1865, and recorded in Bedford county, in Record Book "A N," page 584 et Leg; and leaving out of and taking from said fifty-eight acres above described, also, a small lot of about one-fourth of an acre, conveyed by deed of said James Maguire and John B. Given and wife dated the third day of April, A. D. 1865, to Lewie Anderson, recorded in Bedford County, A L page 379, but retaining as subject to the said mortgage all the rights and privileges reserved to the said grantors, their heirs and assigns in the said parts so conveyed to said Rommells and Andersons. Also, the undivided one-third part of a tract of land containing two hundred and five and one-half acres, more or less, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected two dwelling houses and two barns, being the same tract conveyed to Hezekiah Easton et al by William Anderson by deed recorded in Bedford county, in book A A. page 349; adjoining lands of Asa Duval et al, situate adjoining the first above described tract, and in the same township; the right and title of Hezekiah Easton therein (being the one-third part) having passed by Sheriff's sale to John McCanless, and his right by Sheriff's sale to Samuel J. Brown, Esq., who conveys the same by deed dated 12th May, 1862, to said Maguire and Given; situate in Broadtop township.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Maguire and John B. Given.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, August 5, 1868.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, on Tuesday the 8th day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Simon L. Hamaker and J. Piper Smith, administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd.

The account of Duncan McVicker, Esq. Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Hall, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Isaac L. Snyder, Adm'r of the estate of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of J. H. Dilling and Geo. Hoover, adm'rs of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Liberty tp., dec'd.

The account of John T. Ake and Abraham Hull, adm'rs of the estate of John Ake, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Michael S. Miller, adm'r of the estate of John H. Miller, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The account of William Gephart, adm'r of the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of John Louderbaugh, late guardian of Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, minor children of Rachel Garlick, dec'd.

The account of John G. Smith, guardian of Franklin Kegg, minor son of John Kegg, dec'd.

The final account of Levi Hardinger, adm'r of the estate of Jonathan C. Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Peter H. Shires and Samuel Stahl, adm'rs of the estate of Wm. Stahl, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of P. F. Lehman, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Hyssong, late of Londonder

Farm, Garden & Household.

BRIEF HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

Weeds in pastures are apt to be neglected at this season, and not only present a disagreeable appearance to the eye of the neat farmer, but ripen and scatter seeds to the detriment of many future crops. If they grow in thick patches, cut them down with a mowing machine; but scattered mullen, bull thistles, &c., may be cut up singly with a sharp grub hoe.

Weeds in corn, potatoes, and other hoed crops, frequently spring up in considerable numbers as a sort of second growth after the fields have been kept clean up to the present time. It is very important, and will save much future weeding to destroy these weeds while they are yet green and soft, and have not formed seeds. Many sorts will bear a thousand seeds on a single plant, and if a tenth part of these grow, they will make a hundred the first year, ten thousand the second, a million the third, a hundred million the fourth, and ten thousand million the fifth—which will be enough to cover a thousand acre farm with twenty plants to the square foot, and crowd out every vestige of a crop if allowed to remain. It is better to destroy the first plant.

Stubble ground may be cleared of most of its weeds by running over it with furrows, about two feet or more apart, and then harrowing the whole. The weeds will spring up in profusion, and the first plowing will turn the whole crop under. On soft mellow ground harrowing alone will answer.

Timothy seed, in order to be perfectly clean which is of the utmost importance, must be obtained from this grass alone, by previously and very carefully pulling out all foul weeds. It is often cut too late, or when the seed shells. The best time is when most of the heads have become brown. It may be cut with a hand scythe, a little practice of the workman enabling him to throw the heads all one way, and rendering it easily bound, when dry enough, in the course of a day or two. Sometimes the tops are cut with a cradle, and afterwards the lower part with a mowing machine.

Feeding animals should be commenced early in the season—the earlier the better—when the same amount of food will accomplish more than in cold weather—One of the best managers of swine commences fattening in spring, and continues uninterruptedly throughout the season—the result of which is, together with good management, nearly double the amount of pork from the same quantity of feed as compared with the common practice.

Straw stacks, from early thrashed grain, should be made as carefully as stacks of hay. Straw is valuable in many ways, and is well worth saving bright and clean, instead of being thrown into irregular heaps, to become irregularly soaked with rains and spoiled for all practical use. Much hay may be saved when built in stacks by handsomely finishing the top with a load or two of good straw.

Harvest tools, as well as all other tools, on the day they are done with, should be carefully cleaned and brushed bright, and then securely placed under shelter. We are glad to be able to say that it is now much rarer to see horse rakes and mowing machines remaining half a month in the fields, exposed to the cracking sun and rotting storms, than formerly.

Draining wet lands in many instances can be done only during the present season. It should, therefore, be done promptly, and the result will often be an increased crop the first year, sufficient to pay the labor.

Muck swamps may frequently be drained without difficulty during the month of August or early September, and will afford valuable supplies of material for compost heaps and for barnyard dressings. Being usually the driest at this period of the year, it may be shovelled out into heaps more readily, and with much less labor than when soaked with water. If the surfaces of these heaps are made steep, and are beaten smooth with the spade, they will throw off water and become little affected inside. A covering of straw will be still more effectual. The muck will then be dry when drawn for use in the early part of winter, and be more valuable as an absorbent than if previously saturated with moistnre.—*Country Gentleman.*

WHAT KIND OF SOIL FRUIT TREES REQUIRE, &C.

Every kind of fruit tree, when transplanted, requires, in order to flourish, the soil to be well prepared for them, and to be either in soil naturally, or artificially drained. The land, if in sward, should first be planted to some hoed crop, potatoes being best, and well manured, no matter whether you are to set pear, apple, cherry, peach, or other trees. When the potatoes are dug, if you have time to set your trees in the fall (and most kinds do just as well set in the fall as in the spring, if the soil be free from standing water,) put on a double team with a large plow, and turn over the soil from 12 to 15 inches, if you can, provide the subsoil has some fertility at that depth. A coat of manure plowed under at this time will be valuable; but if highly manured on planting the potatoes, spread broadcast, another coat will not be necessary on good, fertile soil.

Your land is now in fine condition to receive your trees; but it must not, in any case, be such as retains standing water long, after heavy rains.

After your trees are set, keep the land in some hoed crop, till they bear fruit, manuring the land in some degree yearly, and when the trees come into full bearing, and occupy the most of the ground, plant it to hoed crops, but keep down weeds and grass with the cultivator.

Peach, pear and plum trees require this management particularly; but apple and cherry trees, when five to ten years old, will produce good crops, if the land then be put to grass, but not as sure crops as when otherwise managed.

Dwarf pears should be set about ten feet apart, or in rows ten feet apart, and eight feet apart in the rows will do very well.

Standard pears should be set about 12 feet apart.

Peach and cherry trees should be set about 20 feet apart.

Apple trees should be set from 35 to 40 feet apart.—*Rural American.*

ABOUT THE DOOR.—A bit of shrubbery in the yard, a vine climbing by a trellis, a strip of refreshing green spread from the door, are sure to make a place of greater marketable value; which, with many, is a consideration to be thought of before any other. Such need no further appeal to their sense of neatness. But all those who really love the suggestions of beauty for their own sake will not omit the turf patch, the shrubberry, and the hedge and vine, because they make almost any home more attractive and lovely, and cause the sentiments to sprout like the very leaves and buds themselves. How few stop to consider what a powerful association lies lurking in simple but familiar objects, like a bush, a tree, a bit of grass, or a border of flowers! They are objects that hold almost as steadily and strongly to home as wife and children; they are closely associated with these, in fact, and can with difficulty be separated. Therefore, we say to all "Brush up about the door, and plant near by an object of simple beauty. It will bear fruit in the heart a hundred fold."

STRAWBERRIES.—Any time in September, when the ground is in order, strawberry plants may be put out with the expectation, if planted early and under favorable circumstances, of getting a fair crop next spring. Any dry, rich soil is suitable for them, and they are so easily cultivated that there is no excuse for any one in the country being without an abundant supply.

Let the ground be spaded about fifteen inches deep, having first spread on it a good coat of well-rotted barn-yard manure, pulverize the lumps upon the surface and rake it smooth. Mark off the rows two to two and a half feet apart, and set the plants, from six inches to a foot apart; the closer distance if the plants are abundant. When plants are costly, give more room, and let them fill the intermediate spaces as they make runners.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Humorous.

"I AM laying for you," as the old hen said to the chap who was hunting for her nest.

MEN rarely make fools of themselves except at the request of their wives or daughters.

WHAT is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One longs to eat and the other eats too long.

A WAG suggests that a suitable opening for many city choirs would be, "O Lord, have mercy on us miserable singers."

"MY notion of a wife at forty," said Jerrold "is, that a man should be able to change her like a bank-note, for two twenties.

IT is said that when a Russian husband neglects to beat his wife for a month or two she begins to get alarmed at his indifference.

THE height of politeness is passing around upon the opposite side of a lady, when walking with her, in order not to step upon her shadow.

CAN any reasonable doubt be sustained of the stability of a bank whose directors always show a great *reserve* when questioned about its affairs.

A NEGRESS speaking of one of her children who was lighter colored than the rest, said: "*I* nebber could bear dat brat,' cause he show dirt so easy."

A MAN named Sumbarz had a woman arrested the other day in Chicago, for "frightening him terribly." The Judge admonished the young woman to be careful how she acted towards unprotected men hereafter.

A MISER who was asked why he married a girl from his own kitchen, said that "the union was attended with a double advantage—it saved him not only the expense of a wife, but the taxes on a servant."

A SERVANT was asked why it was difficult to wake him in the morning: "Indeed, master, it's because of taking your own advice, always attend to what I'm about; so whenever I sleeps, I pay attention to it."

'I SAY, Mr. Pilot, ain't you going to start soon?' said a nervous traveler on a steamboat lying to during a fog. 'As soon as the fog clears up,' replied the captain. 'Well, it is starlight now overhead,' said the man. 'Oh, yes! But we are not going that way.'

A late California paper mentions a duel which was fought between a Yankee and an Englishman, in a dark room. The Yankee not wishing to have blood on his hand's fired his pistol up the chimney, and to his horror, down came the Englishman.

A KNEEDLESS JOKE.—A man in getting out of an omnibus a few days ago, made use of the two rows of knees as banisters to steady himself, at which the ladies took offence, and one of them said aloud, 'A perfect savage!' 'True,' said a wag inside, 'he belongs to the Paw-ne e tribe.'

'ARE you fond of Hogg's Tales?' asked a city lady of her country lover.

'Yes, *I* like them roasted, with salt on them,' was the response.

"No, *I* mean have you read Hogg's tales?' 'No, our hogs are all white or black. *I* don't think there's a red one among them'

NO GOOD ENGLISH.—A German applied to Judge S—to be removed from sitting as a juryman.

"What is your excuse?" asked the Judge.

"I cannot speak English," he replied.

"You have nothing to do with speaking," said the Judge.

"But I cannot even understand good English."

"That's no excuse," said his honor. "I am sure you are not likely to hear good English at this bar."

"MADAM," said a polite traveler to an eccentric lady, "if I see fit to help myself to this milk, is there any impropriety in it?" "I do not know what you mean; but if you mean to insinuate that there is anything nasty in that milk I'll give you to understand you've struck the wrong house. There ain't the first hair in it, for as soon as Dorothy told me the cat was drowned in the milk, I went and strained it right over."

A BAKER in New Brunswick, N. J., noted for the smallness of his loaves, in going his rounds a few mornings since, knocked at the door of a customer.

'Who is there?' inquired the lady of the house.

'The baker,' was the answer.

'What do you want?'

'To leave your bread.'

'Well, you needn't make such a fuss about it; put it through the key hole.'

ONE of the deacons of a certain church asked the bishop if he usually kissed the bride at weddings.

'Always,' was the reply.

'And how do you manage when the happy pair are negroes?' was the deanon's next question.

'In all such cases,' replied the bishop, 'the duty of kissing is appointed to the deacons.'

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TERMS—Cash, notes or products. ap13 68

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Nov.8:tf.

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